DAILY CONFEDERATE.

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No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

NORTHERN NEWS.

The Richmond *Dispatch* has Northern dates to the 9th instant, from which it makes up the following summary of the intelligence which is most important:

INROADS UPON LEASED PLANTATIONS—NO COTTON TO BE RAISED.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from Natchez, Miss., March 20, says:

In Concordia and Tensas parishes, in Louisiana, the rebels have recently caused much trouble. Nearly all the Government plantations in that locality have received visits from marauding parties to such an extent that labor upon them has been almost entirely suspended. The first attempt to break up the scheme for the production of cotton was made more than a month ago by the forces under Gen. Polignac. At that time they came up nearly to the bank of the river, and within full view of Natchez. Every plantation that they visited was stripped of mules and horses, necessary for carrying on work. Since that time the same depredations have been carried on by small bands of the enemy detached for the especial purpose. Several leses have been captured, but in no case have they been taken to any distance.

They have been robbed of all valuables, and in some instances stripped of coats, hats, and boots; in one instance a lessee was robbed of everything except his drawers and shirt, and left to make his way to town, twenty miles distant, on foot. The rebels say they have received positive orders to break up all the plantations where there is an attempt at the production of cotton. They will allow corn insm all quantities to be produced, but will allow no extenive cultivation.

In the vicinity of Waterproof several plantations, that were in full operation, were made the especial targets for vengeance. That section was visited almost dailly for two weeks, and each time there was found something worthy of being stolen. Every mule and horse that could be found was driven off to the Ouachita district, for the benefit of the Confederacy. All goods that has been purchased for issuing to the negroes were carried off, and in many cases the negroes were robbed of what had been sold to them. The rebels expressed a lively desire to capture the horses, but they were successful in only a few instances.

THE ELECTIONS IN MARYLAND.

The election in Maryland (under military supervision of course) resulted in the success of the emancipation candidates to the "Constitutional Convention." The following in the election returns is the only indication of a disturbance that we see:

FREEDRICK, April 6.—This district gives the Emancipation ticket and Convention 480 majority.

The ballot-box of the Jackson district was taken possession of by Copperheads about 2 o'clock and totally destroyed. Detachments of Colonel Cole's cavalry, and of the 7th Maryland regiment, have gone to arrest the parties.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS AND THE SOUTHWEST.

Dispatches from Fort Smith, Ark., state that Gen. Steele has driven the rebels from Arkadelphia, and was advancing on Price's main army, in the direction of Camden. The following official telegram, dated Pine Bluff, Ark., the 31st, is published, signed by Powell Clayton, Col. Commanding:

The expedition to Mount Elba and Longview has returned. We destroyed the pontoon bridge at Longview, burned a train of thirty-five wagons loaded with camp and garrison equipment, ammunition, quartermaster stores, &c. Captured three hundred and twenty prisoners. Engaged to battle at Mount Elba yesterday morning Gen. Docking's division of about 1,200 men, from Monticello, routed him and pursued him ten miles, with a loss on our side of over hundred killed and wounded, captured a large quantity of small arms, two stands of colors, many wagons, and over three hundred horses and mules. Our loss will not exceed fifteen in killed, wounded and missing.

By way of St. Louis we have some further particulars of the Red River expedition. The main body of Franklin's army, moving by way of the Tetche region, reachdd Alexandria on the 26th ult., without meeting with any opposition. The plantations along the line of the route were found to have been destroyed by the whites and male blacks, who had sought refuge in Texas. It was thought that the army of General Banks would remain for some time at Alexandria, and the expectation was that Shreveport would be occupied without resistance.

DEFEAT OF THE NATIONAL CURRENCY BILL.

A Washington telegram furnishes the following intelligence:

The total defeat of the National Bank or Currency bill by so large a vote as two-thirds, astonished both friends and foes, especially as so much time has been consumed in efforts to perfect it. All the amendments made in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, about sixty in number, were concurred in by the House. The Committee of Ways and Means were willing to adopt all except two, and hence Representative Stevens offered a substitute, differing only from the amended bill in the following particulars, namely: Restoring the uniform 7 per cent. interest and leaving it under National and not State legislation, and omitting the section which left the capital stock of the institutions to be taxed the same as the property of individuals for State and municipal purposes. The House emphatically non-concurred in the substitute. This was the turning point in the controversy—the test that determined whether the bill contains the clauses obnoxious to the prominent friends of the measure should pass the House, so it was laid upon the table on the motion of Representetive Stevens, some of his own political friends voting with those of the opposite side who were from the beginning opposed to this measure of finance.

The New York *World* says;

Much uneasiness is felt in administration circles respecting the condition of the national finances. Another large issue of currency is now probable, since it is felt that even with the amount now out, it is impossible to prevent gold going to 200 and upward, and one or two hundred millions more will not make matters much worse. The Government is now spending two millions per day. Its receipts from loans, taxes, and customs, are less than one million per day. The ten-forty loan does not sell because people feel that they have already lent the Government as much as they can without putting "too many eggs in a basket," and the national debt is now mounting up so rapidly that the most sanguine begin to admit that it can never be paid, but that the best that can be hoped for is, that it will be only partially repudiated by being funded in a Government bond bearing three per cent. interest.

NEW ORLEANS.

Just now the most important topic of conversation in the country, as well as in the city of New Orleans, is the late order of Gen. Banks providing for the education of negro children, and the furnishing of a library for adults. This order imposes a tax on every owner of real or personal property, residing in each school district, for the support of the schools one year; and it also provides for a library to be furnished at a cost of two dollars and a half for each adult negro in the district, where such adult may happen to reside.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1864. VOL. I—No. 69.

For The Confederate.

Dickson's Light Battery.

At a meeting of the enlisted men of Dickson's Battery, near Kinston, N. C., April 6th, 1864, Private N. C. Lyon was called to the chair, and Serg't W. G. Robson requested to act as secretary.

On motion, a committee of six was appointed, to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. The chairman appointed the following: Serg'ts. Robson and Curtis, Copr'ls. Curtis, and Pratt, and Privates W. J. H. Durham; and John Parish.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were almost unanimously adopted:

Whereas at this momentous crisis of our struggle for independence from the Northern despotism it behoves every true lover of his country to encourage as far as possible the officers who are guiding the "Ship of State," and to asist them as much as we can; and whereas it is absolutely necessary, if we would secure peace with the North that we maintain peace among ourselves; Therefore be it

Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in and respect for Jefferson Davis, the Chief Executive of our Government, and the able and efficent Generals who upon many a bloody battle field have shown themselves worthy of a nation's confidence.

Resolved, That too much praise cannot be awarded Z. B. Vance, our present Governor, for the patriotic and judicious course which he has persued in conducting the affairs of this State, and the wise policy he has displayed in procuring clothes, and other necessaries for the North Carolina soldiers; therefore

Resolved, That as we cannot be bettered in the choice of Governor for the next term, we call upon every North Carolinian, who is devoted to peace and good will among ourselves, to unite, irrespective of party, on the present incumbent, who has proven himself the man for the place; and by a unanimous vote, show our sister States of the South and the people of the North, that we are united and firm in our purpose to prosecute the war to eternal separation from the Yankee government.

Resolved, That we deprecate as productive of much evil the existence of a disaffected faction in our State, tending to create discord and confusion among us, when everything should be harmony and good feeling, and when we ought to remember that we are all striving for the same purpose and working for the same end, viz: everlasting and complete national independence.

Resolved, That W. W. Holden, the self-made candidate for Governor of this State, having, by many acts since the commencement of his political career, shown himself unworthy the support and esteem of the people, and since the beginning of this war having done all in his power to hinder the government in the discharge of its necessary duties for the salvation of the country, and by many traitorous doctrines to discourage the citizens and soldiers; and, as he is considered by our enemies friendly to them and hostile to our cause, at whose election they would rejoice more than over a victory to their arms; that we entreat all North Corolinians to leave him to the merited reward of his evil deeds, the reproach and contumely of true men; and to hand down his name to posterity as a man who, in his country's darkest hour, and greatest need, encouraged our common enemy, and produced discord and confusion at home.

Resolved, That all cowardly miscreants who are unwilling at this time to serve the "sunny South," do not deserve to share with us the blessings of liberty which we are endeavoring to obtain; and that they be treated by all true and loyal southerners with the contempt and scorn they merit, for refusing to join us in the struggle for their good as well as ours.

Resolved, That Governor Vance be requested to address us, with the other North Carolina troops at this place, as soon as practicable.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Daily Confederate, and Hillsboro' Recorder, and that other papers friendly to the cause be requested to copy.

N. C. LYON, Chair'n.
W. G. ROBSON, Secretary.

It is a wonderful illustration of the value of Government interposition in repressing the extortions of monopoly, that salt, once the dearest article of our domestic consumption, is now the cheapest. It is manufactured away off in the mountains, and furnished to consumers here at ten cents per pound; while for corn-meal one dollar per pound is exacted, and a dollar and a half per pound for flour. Our Legislature thought it wise to interfere in one case, and behold the happy result. They thought it unwise in the other case, and people mourn in consequence.—*Rich. Sen.*

The Eagle Manufacturing Company at Columbus employs several hundred operatives, and supplies them with bacon at fifty cents, lard at fifty cents, meal at $1 50, flour at fifteen cents, chickens at fifty cents, and other articles at similar prices. They have also established a school at their own expense, for the poor children of the city, at where there are two or three hundred receiving the rudiments of an education. These teachers are allowed to lay in their provisions from the factory storeroom, and at the prices enumerated above.

His Holiness the Pope has expelled the American spiritualist, Mr. Home, from "the Eternal City."

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the fourth session of the first Congress, 1863, 1864.

No. 76.

An Act to aid any State in communicating with and perfecting records concerning its troops.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That upon the application of the Governor of any of the Confederate States, the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized, to grant passports and transportation to an officer of such State duly commissioned according to the law of said State, to communicate with its troops for such purposes, and at such times and places as shall be approved by the Secretary of War, and such officer shall be allowed to purchase for himself supplies from the commissary stores, on the same terms with offiers of similar rank in the service of the Confederate States, and according to the regulations which govern them; provided, such supplies shall not exceed those which a Colonel of the Confederate States is allowed to purchase: Provided, That these agents shall be charged with the duty of obtaining from the officers in command of companies, final statements of deceased soldiers to be filed in the Second Auditor's office, to facilitate the settlement of such claims.

Approved February 16, 1864.

No. 77.

An Act making allowance to officers of the Navy of the Confederate States, under certain circumstances, and to amend An Act entitled "An act to provide for the organization of the Navy," approved March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the commissioned and warranted officers of the Navy of the Confederate States, on duty, are hereby allowed rations, quarters and fuel, or commutation therefor, as are now or may hereafter be allowed officers of the army, viz: To Admirals, the same as Generals; to Vice-Admirals, the same as Lieutenant-Generals; to Rear-Admirals, the same as Major Generals; to Commodores and Captains, the same as Brigadier Generals and Colonels, to Commauders and First Lieutenants, the same as Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors; to Second Lieutenants and Lieutenants for the War, the same as Captains and Chaplains; to masters and passed midshipmen, the same as Lieutenants; and to officers of the medical, pay, and engineer corps, to naval constructors, and to boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sail-makers, the same as the foregoing officers of the line of the Navy with whom they have assimulated rank.

SEC. 2. That all the Navy officers in the foregoing grades shall have the same privilege of purchasing commissary and quartermaster's stores as are now, or may hereafter be allowed to officers of the army.

No. 81.

An Act to increase the compensation of certain officers of the Treasury.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That hereafter the following salaries and compensation shall be paid to the several officers and clerks hereinafter named instead of the sums now authorized by law. The Treasurer of the Confederate States, four thousand dollars; the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, four thousand dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury may divide depositaries of the Treasury into classes, the commissions on which shall be limited as follows: In the first class, not to exceed four thousand dollars; in the second class, not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars, and in the third class, not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars a year, according to the character of the duties required of them and subject to the other conditions now imposed by law. Each clerk employed in the office of any Assistant Treasurer or Depositary, shall receive a salary, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, (not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars.)

SEC. 2. That the increase of salaries allowed to the clerks and employees of the Treasury Department at Richmond, be and the same is hereby extended upon the same conditions to the clerks and employees of the said Department, at Columbia, South Carolina.

Approved February 16, 1864.

No. 81½.

An Act to amend "An Act to regulate impressments," approved March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and to repeal An Act amendatory thereof, approved April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in all cases where property is impressed for the use of the army or the navy, or for other public use, under said Act, the same shall be paid for at the time of said impressment, unless an appeal shall be taken from said valuation, as hereinafter provided, according to the valuation agreed upon between the parties, or ascertained by loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county, or parish in which the impressment may be made, in the manner and according to the regulations provided in the first, second, and third sections of the above recited Act, or in the eighth section thereof, where it is applicable.

SEC. 2. Whenever the officer making the impressment of property, under the Act hereby amended, shall believe that the appraisement is fair and just, he shall endorse his approval upon the appraisement, and make payment accordingly; but if he shall believe that it is not fair and just, then he shall refuse to approve, and endorse the reasons of his refusal on the certificate, and shall have the right to appeal from the decision of the appraisers, by reporting the case to the commissioners appointed under said Act to which this is an amendment, for their decision, whose judgment shall be final, and in the meantime, the property shall be held and appropriated by the officer impressing the same, who shall give a receipt therefor to the owner, who shall also have the right of appeal, as herein provided.

SEC. 3. The said commissioners shall have power to summon and examine witnesses to enable them to fix the value of property impressed, which shall be a just compensation for the property so impressed, at the time and place of impressment, and when the commissioners shall have fixed the value of property in cases of appeal, they shall furnish the owner and impressing officer with a statement of such value, which valuation by the commissioners shall be within three months from the time of impressment.

SEC. 4. That said Commissioners shall be sworn, faithfully to discharge all their duties under this Act, and the Act to which this is an amendment.

SEC. 5. That the tenth section of the Act of which this is an amendment be stricken out, and the following inserted instead thereof: No slave, laboring on a farm, or plantation exclusively devoted to the production of grain or provisions, shall be taken for public use without the consent of the owner, except in case of urgent necessity, and upon the order of the General commanding the Department in which said farm or plantation is situated.

SEC. 6. That the Act amendatory of the above recited Act, approved April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and so much of the first section of said Act as requires an affidavit to be made by the owner or his agent, that such property was grown, raised or produced by said owner, or held, or has been purchased by him, not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or consumption, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. That no impressment shall be made under this Act, or the Act to which this is amendatory, for the use or benefit of contractors with the Government.

SEC. 8. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize the impressing officer to enter an appeal from any decision of the local appraisers, under the seventh section of the Act to which this is mendatory.

APPROVED, February 16, 1864.

No. 83.

Joint Resolution of thanks to the enlisted men of Douglas' (Texas) Battery.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are eminently due, and are hereby tendered to the enlisted men of Douglas' (Texas) Battery for the patriotic resolutions adopted by them on the eighteenth day of January last, and by which they re-enlisted in the military service of the country for the war.

APPROVED, February 16, 1864.

No. 84.

Joint Resolutions of thanks to the Fifteenth and Twenty-seventh Regiments of North Carolina troops, Cooke's Brigade.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the re-enlistment of the fifteenth and twenty-seventh regiments of North Carolina troops, Cooke's Brigade, is a grateful testimony of devotion to the great cause of Southern independence and entitles them to the thanks of Congress and the Country.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress are hereby tendered to the officers and men of said regiments for their noble and patriotic conduct in re-enlisting for the war.

APPROVED, February 16, 1864.

No. 85.

Joint Resolution of thanks to the Ninth Alabama Regiment.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That Congress hails with delight the manifestations evinced by the brave and gallant officers and privates of the Ninth Regiment Alabama Volunteers who have stood under the fire of the enemy for near three years, never to yield to Northern oppression, and for this act of patriotism and exalted self-sacrifice in re-enlisting for the war, the thanks of Congress and the country are eminently due them. That the example of those brave men who have endured the dangers and perils of the war since its commencement is a happy omen for the future, and should encourage Congress and the country to rest with an abiding hope and confidence in the success of our arms and the final triumph of liberty, under the lead of those brave and unconquerable spirits.

APPROVED, February 16, 1864.

No. 88.

An Act to authorize the President to establish additional Military Courts.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in addition to the Military Courts now authorized by law, the President be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a Military Court to attend any Division of Cavalry in the field, and also one for each State within a Military Department, whenever in his judgment such Courts would promote the public interest, which Courts shall be organized, and have the same powers and duties, and the members thereof appointed as provided by law.

APPROVED, February 16, 1864.

No. 89.

Joint Resolutions of thanks to Lieutenant General E. Kirby Smith, for the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, and to his Lieutenants so specially commended by him, and to all the officers and soldiers of his command in that battle.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due and are hereby tendered to Gen. E. Kirby Smith, for the signal victory achieved by him in the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, on the thirtieth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and to all the officers and soldiers of his command engaged in that battle; and especially to Gen. Churchill, General Cleburne and Colonel Preston Smith, of whom he says: "I almost fear to particularize, lest I do not full justice to all. But I cannot close without expressing my admiration at the promptness and intelligence with which Gen'ls Churchill, Cleburne and Colonel Preston Smith executed the orders given them."

SEC. 2. Resolved, That special acknowledgment and commendation are declared for that highest order of Generalship with which this victory was followed up, utterly annihilating with five thousand an army of ten thousand, of whom full five thousand were actually captured, besides the slain in battle; and for the brilliant campaign, in which the speed, vigor and constancy of a rapid advance resulted in planting the Confederate flag upon the Capitol of Kentucky, and upon the shores of the Ohio river, in front of the city of Cincinnati.

SEC. 3. Resolved, That the superior generalship displayed in rapidly gathering the immediate fruits of a victory, and in following it promptly with a campaign of activity, enterprise, and unwearied constancy, renders it worthy of the applause of the government, and the emulation of the army.

SEC. 4. Resolved, That the President is requested, in appropriate general orders, to make public the sense of Congress in the premises, and to cause the same to be communicated to General E. Kirby Smith and the officers named, and to be read at the head of each regiment engaged in that battle.

APPROVED, February 17, 1864. ap 16-69-1aw4w.

PEWS FOR RENT.

ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN MAY NEXT, will be rented for one year, the vacant Pews in Christ Church, at 12 o'clock M., in front of the Church. JAMES McKIMMON,
ap 15-68-3t Treasurer.

CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

WE are requested to announce Maj. THOMAS SPARROW a candidate to represent Beaufort county in the next House of Commons.
ap 15-68 d12t

LOST.

YESTERDAY afternoon, between Creech & Litchford's auction store and the market square, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at RICHARDSON'S.
ap 15-68 1t*

THE MERCURY!
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NEW SERIES—VOL. IV, NO. 1.
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PUBLISHED APRIL 15, 1864.
PUBLISHED APRIL 16, 1664.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
ap 13-66-d4t. Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.--A Good Milch Cow.
Apply at THIS OFFICE.

BLACK WALNUT LUMBER WANTED.

CONFEDERATE STATES ORDNANCE WORKS, SALISBURY, N. C., April 4, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received from responsible parties for a large supply of best quality of BLACK WALUNT PLANK, for gun stocks. The Plank must be cut from timber that is grown in open fields or on the edge of woods. Swamp timber is not suitable, being too brittle. The plank must be delivered on the line of any Railroad South of Raleigh. Parties desirous of entering into Contracts for the above described lumber will please call on, or address me at these Works.

A. G. BRENIZER,
ap 5-60-d12t. Capt. Art'y Comd'g.

To the Soldiers and Voters of the 7th Congressional District.---I take this method of announcing myself a CANDIDATE to represent you in the next Congress of the Confederate States. Several candidates, I understand, are already in the field. None of them, however, have shared with us the hardships and privations of a soldier. At this particular time, more than at any other in our previous history, is the interest of the soldier to be looked after. Having, as I trust, faithfully served my country in the tented field, for the past three years, I flatter myself that I know something of the life of a soldier, and that I feel for him an interest that no other man can feel, who has not borne with him "the heat and burden of the day." His interest is the interest of our common country.

My views will be fully set forth, in a future circular. For the present, I will simply add, that I desire this position, not for the purpose of getting out of the army. During the recess of Congress *duty* will then call me back to my gallant little command, and I will go and share with it the fortunes of war. Respectfully,

N. A. RAMSEY,
Capt Co. D, 61st N. C. T.
Blackwater, Va., March 17, 1864.
mh 24—51 tf

ENROLLING NOTICE.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT N. C., April 6th, 1864.

IN obedience to orders from the Commandant of Conscripts of North Carolina, commanding officers of regiments, comprising the 5th Congressional District, are hereby requested to cause all white males between the several ages of 17 to 18, from 18 to 45 and from 45 to 50 years, under provisions of General Order No. 26, A. & I. G. O. and Circular No. 8, Bureau of Conscription, and all "free male negroes and other free persons of color" between the ages of 18 and 50, according to General Order No. 32, A. & I. G. O. and Circular No. 9, Bureau of Conscription, (current series) to assemble at the following times and places for examination and enrollment:

COUNTY.	REG'T.	PLACE OF MEETING.	TIMES OF MEETING.
Orange,	45th,	Hillsboro',	Ap'l 18,19,20,21,22; 23 negroes.
"	46th,	"	" 25, 26, 27, 28; 29,30 negroes.
Wake,	38th,	Raleigh,	May 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; 9, 10 negroes.
"	39th,	"	" 11, 12, 13, 14; 16 negroes.
"	118th,	"	" 17, 18, 19, 20; 21 negroes.
Franklin,	40th,	Louisburg,	" 23,24,25,26,27; 28 negroes.
Granville,	42nd,	Oxford,	" 31, June 1,2,3, 4, 6; 7, negroes.
"	44th,	"	June 8, 9, 10. 11, 13; 14 negroes.
Warren,	37th,	Warrenton,	" 16, 17, 18 20,21; 22, 23 negroes.
Nash,	52nd,	Nashville,	" 27, 28, 29, 30, July 1; 2 negroes.

* * * * * * * *

"Only one-fourth of the companies of any Regimens will be ordered to report on the first day of enrollment, and a fourth each succeeding day."

The free negroes will be presented on the days specified above.

All persons who have been exempted from military service heretofore by Medical Boards or otherwise, from any cause whatever, will be required to report themselves at said times and places with evidences of their claims for exemptions, for the purpose of having said exemptions revised.

County Enrolling Officers are charged with seeing that the registration of their counties is full and complete.

"All persons failing to report at the times and places appointed, will, unless satisfactory reason for their absence can be furnished, be placed in the general service with that class of persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, if not heretofore enrolled. If previously enrolled, they will be considered as having forfeited their claims to exemption."

WM. M. SWANN,
Capt. and Enrolling Officer 5th Cong. Dist. N. C.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

THE Examining Board for 5th Congressional District, in pursuance of General Orders and Circulars above quoted, hereby give notice that they will attend at the above named times and places, for the examination of all Conscripts and persons above specified.

GEO. E. REDWOOD,
Surgeon P. A. C. S.
Chairman Board Examination
ap 7-62-d1m 5th Cong. Dist. N. C.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, HILLSBORO', April 6, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Farmers of the 5th Congressional District of North Carolina, that they must pay in their Tithes by the 1st day of May next, or they will have to pay five times the estimated value thereof, to be collected by the Tax Collector.

Farmers are also required, by the act of Congress amending the act of 24th April, 1863, to haul their Tithes twelve miles.

S. S. KIRKLAND, Capt.
and P. Q. M. 5th Cong. Dist. N. C.
ap 13-66-12t

A GOOD COOK WANTED.-- I wish to purchase for my own use, a stout healthy woman—one that is quick and active, and above all, perfectly cleanly about her cooking department. JNO. A. HOLT,
Salsbury, April 11, 1864. ap13-66-2w

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN sheets or scraps, not less than 1½ inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for the same, would do well to call on the subscriber. G. A. LACK.
ap 12—65-d1t

Mrs. H. W. Miller.
BOARD

By the Month,	$220
Daily board do	$150
Transient, per day	$ 12

jan 16-d1y

TAXES, TAXES.

I SHALL ATTEND AT THE COURT HOUSE in Raleigh, on the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d of April instant, to take the list of TAXABLE PROPERTY in Raleigh Districts, Nos. 1 and 2, for State and County purposes, when all may attend and give in and save double tax.

W. H. H. TUCKER, J. P.
April 8, 1864.—12—65-tap22

TO HIRE.

A WHITE GIRL NEARLY 11 YEARS of age; smart, active and in fine health; for a year or more. Apply at
ap 14-67-2teod* THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS of Plantation Iron. We will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of old Files and Scrap Iron. HECK, BRODIE & CO.
Raleigh, april 14, '64 dtf.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at two DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

A Runaway taken up.—A dark Mulatto boy about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, calling himself Cheff, says he belongs to Blake Nickerson, living on or near the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad; had on when taken a soldier coat, and a white hat. For further information, address
WM. M. SMITH,
39-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

Notice.---All persons Now Holding or who may herafter hold checks or drafts against us dated prior to April 1864, are notified to present them for payment before that date, or they will be paid in the old Currency.
27-tf. W. R. RICHARDSON, & Co.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

WE are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased.
mh 16-43 tde

STOCK FOR SALE.

IF APPLICATION BE MADE IMMEDIATELY, I will sell 100 shares in the Chatham Railroad Company at par. $100 per share.
W. W. VASS,
mh 19 46-dtf Treas.

Wanted.

FOR the ensuing Session, to begin in July, a YOUNG LADY well qualified to teach Music, French, Drawing and Painting in the "TALLY HO FEMALE ACADEMY." To one who can come well recommended, a liberal salary and pleasant home will be given. Apply to
J. D. BAIRD, Principal,
mh 23-49-tf. Tally Ho, N. C.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina at the ensuing adjourned session, for the passage of an act incorporating a company in the county of Wake, to be styled "The Joint Stock Confederate Publishing Company."
mch 28-53-d1m.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK of North Carolina: The Confederate TAX on the individual shares will be paid by the Bank.
mh 25—5leod-1m C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Bulletin please copy.

Q. M. Office, Goldsboro', N. C., MARCH 25th, 1864.

PRODUCERS failing to deliver their tenth Tax in Kind, to the authorized Agents, will be charged FIVE HUNDRED PER CENT., instead of fifty, as heretofore.

Producers must furnish transportation (12) twelve miles, (instead of eight) after which the excess will be paid at Government prices.

The Bacon is required for the use of the Government, and must be paid at once.

All articles of produce must be paid by the 1st of May, or the Assessors estimate will be turned over to the Collector, who will collect by warrant with the penalty annexed.

When the Assessors estimate shows that the producer has delivered more than the tenth of any article, he will be allowed the excess in some other article, or be paid in money at Assessors valuation.

Agents must be diligent in their efforts to secure and preserve all of every article of Taxable produce, for the use of the Government.

J. H. BRYAN,
Capt. & P. Q. M., 3rd Cong. Dist., N. C.
mh 25-53-d27t.

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal. F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16dtf.

NOTICE.

MY FINE HORSE MEDLEY WILL STAND the ensuing season at Lexington, Linwood and Salisbury. He has now proved to be a sure foal getter. His rich pedigree, his great beauty and stamina and gentleness in harness, (for he is driven altogether in a sulkey,) has commanded the interest of all who have seen him.

Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for Mares sent from a distance, gratis.

$30 the Season, $40 Insurance.

W. R. HOLT.
Lexington, March 24, 1864.—d 60t

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., RICHMOND, March 24th, 1864.

The Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlottesville and Stanton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and East Tennessee Telegraphic Companies, are hereby notified that the five per cent tax levied by the law passed 17th February, 1864, on the value of all shares held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies, in their lists to assessors.

E McCARTHY, Auditor
mh 29 54-taw1J Southern Telegraph Co.

To the stockholders of the Bank of Commerce at Newbern.—THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX of five per cent. on the Capital Stock will ce paid by the Bank. Shareholders will therefore not give in or pay this particular Tax.

You are also notified that the REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held in this place on the 10th day of MAY, being the 2d, Tuesday. A full attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy. "No President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can vote as proxy for another."

J. A. GUION, Cashier.
Company Shops, March 29, 1864. ap 2-58-1m.
Progress, and Charlotte Bulletin copy for same time, and forward accounts to advertiser.

HIDES! HIDES!!

1000 LBS. DRY HIDES FOR SALE.
Address J. J. PERKINS,
ap 11-64-6t Wilson, N. C.

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPOSITARY, RALEIGH, N. C., April 11, 1864.

ON and after this date certificates of the denomination of one hundred dollars or of any multiple thereof, will be issued from this office in exchange for "Treasury notes of former issues, under the denomination of *one hundred dollars*," "redeemable *only* at this office" in notes of the *new issue*, as they are received from the Treasury; except that the first parcels received, will be distributed, by "paying out to each separate applicant" not more than one hundred dollars of new issue in exchange for one hundred and fifty of the old.

Holders of Six per cent. Certificates are informed that their Bonds have been received and are ready for delivery. C. B. HARRISON,
ap 11-64-dtf C. S. Depositary.

A SAW MILL AND OTHER PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL be sold by the executors of James S Clark, dec'd, at public auction, in the town of Greenville, Pitt county, N. C., on Tuesday, the 3d day of May next, a valuable SAW MILL and all necessary fixtures, with a small Grist Mill attached, also a Belt 54 feet long and five Circular Saws; the Engine has two cylinder boilers.

Terms cash, or credit to suit purchaser. For further particulars, apply to C. PERKINS, Pactolus, Pitt county, N. C., or to WILL. A. JENKINS, Warrenton, N. C. ap 13 66-10t

BLANKS

Executed with neatness and spatch at THIS OFFICE.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

SATURDAY, April 16, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the CONFEDERATE FLAG. ☜

Dampers.

In the *Progress* of the 18th inst., the "foreign news" is introduced with a gusto, accompanied with the announcement that the "extracts throw a damper on the hope of early recognition of the Confederacy by Mexico."

This is the curt style with which this paper, so frequent and so vehement in its repetitions of its avowals that it is devoted to the cause, presents a piece of information, well calculated, if believed, to *dampen* the ardor of our *hopes*, and in this moment particularly, to depress the feelings of our people.

On Thursday last, the *Progress*, more distinctly unveiling its gratification, publishes the following:

"To be serious, does not the snubbing Maximilian gave Slidell and the *neutrality* of Mexico, proclaimed in advance, drive the nail home? Shall we make fools of ourselves by looking to Maximilian, the Emperor, or "any other man" longer for succor. If we can whip the Yankees into an acknowledgement of our independence, as we believe we can, let us do it, but no more of recognition or help from abroad. The country is sick of the cry."

We find it very difficult to refrain our true sentiments of the *Progress* and its associates. God grant that the day of our good fortune is not far distant, when the loyal heart of North Carolina will find a right utterance against Mr. Holden, against this organ of his; which, except his own sheet and Joy, the yankee's, is the only organ he has in the Confederacy; and against their associates in this now universally condemned agitation which they are keeping up, to the dishonor of the State and to her disrepute among all her sisters.

Fortunately for the country there need be no *damper* to *its hopes* from foreign news, extracted from the London *Globe*, for these reasons:

First.—The London *Globe* is a vile abolition sheet; the organ of the Yankee Minister Adams, and a paid fabricator of Yankee lies.

Second—because in this very fabrication, the *Globe* has overshot the mark and exposed either its ignorance or its baseness; for it professes to know that "Mr. Dayton, the American Minister, had intimated to Maximilian the readiness of his Government to accredit a Representative in Mexico and receive a Minister from the Emperor of Mexico." Is this likely, when the Yankee Government has even now a Minister in Mexico who never has recognized "the intervention"—but who, by peremptory orders, still clings to Juarez, the opposing Government to Maximilian and a Republic? Is it likely, when the Yankee Government still exchanges courtesies with a Minister from Juarez who still resides near the Government at Washington?

Is it likely, when this very arrival from Yankeedom brings news that the Federal House of Representatives has passed a resolution that the Northern people do not accord with the monarchical dynasty just established in Mexico on the ruins of republicanism, and that Congress is unwilling to remain silent on the subject?

This resolution passed the House unanimously. It came right on the back of this report of the London *Globe* about Mr. Dayton and Maximilian. Is it likely that Mr. Dayton had assumed to make the offer he is represented to have done, *of his own motion*, when he knew there was a minister of Juarez' Republican Government now at Washington? Even Yankee boldness in evil, and Yankee duplicity, would have shrunk from this *open game*.

Nor is it likely that he made any such intimation by authority; for in that event Lincoln would have never permitted this resolution, without a struggle; for it amounts to a wholesale and dishonoring disavowal of his action, if he had so committed himself.

With a unanimous vote in the House of Representatives against the Government of Maximilian in Mexico; it is not likely that that body will pass an appropriation for a Legation to that court. But why did not the *Progress*, when it ushered forth this news, which it expected to be a damper to the Confederacy, why did it not publish with similar *eclat* this other "Foreign news"—the resolution of the Yankee House of Representatives, in order to take off the damp—to warm and revive us a little?

The reason it did not do this is, that this is not the *Progress'* way of showing its *great devotion to the cause*. With it, a little depression of hope, political party agitation, abuse of its Government by the application of such terms as "*tyranny*"—these evidences of loyalty and affection are more in the *Progress'* vein. If it thinks it veils the reality, it adds self-deception to its other follies. The eyes of the people, not only of North Carolina but of the whole nation, are upon Mr. Holden, and by consequence on the *Progress*. Notoriety has given each a distinction and a greatness, more to be dreaded than envied. If our cause meets disaster and fails, they may recover. It is even then doubtful; for the Yankees do not fulfil their pledges as did *Joshua at the siege of Jericho*. But if success attend us—if God prosper our arms, then—but it is not necessary to pursue the theme. If that happens, perhaps in the joyous jubilee, Mr. Holden and his coadjutors may be lost sight of. We shall see.

Soldier's Families.

We are informed that the allowance made by the Executive Committee of Wake, appointed by the County Court, is only twenty pounds of meal per month for a grown woman! This, if true, is a very meagre. It is not enough for a "grown woman" to live on. Messrs. W. H. Hood, Nathan Ivey, James Adams, M. B. Royster and Henderson Hodges, we believe constitute the Executive Committee. As this is a matter of public interest, will these gentlemen be good enough to state on what basis this allowance is made, in order that, if they have not the resources to make the allowance sufficienti, the County Court should take steps to remedy the evil.—Believing as we do that there is abundance of provisions for the support of all, it is not to be debated that the soldier's families should be supplied among the first—and *fully supplied*—to avoid the pressure of want.

We address this enquiry thus publicly, in order to elicit information for the correction of the evil.

The *Progress* is still whining for Government pap; but most inconsistently says: "We are perfectly satisfied with the patronage the public extends us, and hope to be able to weather the storm without subsidizing ourself to secure favor from any quarter."

As as a Georgia cotemporary replies to a similar insinuation of being subsidized by patronage, it strikes us that those who are so prompt to accuse others of receiving bribes, must be estimating the conduct of others by their own experience and practice; or they are mad because no one thinks them of sufficient consequence to be worth subsidizing.

The *Progress* charges one-third more for advertising, and one-fourth more for subscription to his Daily, than we do. He has a right to do this; and so have the people and the Government the right to decline patronizing it, if they see proper.

It is gathered from the *Progress*, that Mr. Holden declines the invitation of the people of Granville, and all other people, to meet with them and address them.

Although all his life the advocate of Gubernatorial canvassing, he now regards it as "stumping for votes." His preference lies in issuing clandestine sheets, purposely withheld from his exchanges—of the same date of issue but two sets of opinions—one set for the people, and another set for the army. He prefers *netting* for votes. It is more convenient than *stumping*. In the meantime, the people who invite Mr. Holden may consider themselves as REJECTED.

A NEW FABRIC.—A gentleman at Tarboro' has sent us a scrap of cloth—the warp cotton, and the filling one-third wool and two-thirds raccoon fur. The gentleman remarks that the fur is more readily obtained than wool, and our readers may be profited by the suggestion. One thing is certain, the cloth is a stout, substantial article, the fur mixing most admirably with the wool. It will make good warm clothing for coarse wear and for servants. That "same old coon" can by this means be made both useful and ornamental—even more so than in the days of "coon skins and log cabins."

CAPTURE OF A BUFFALOE CAMP IN NORTH CAROLINA.—We learn from the Richmond Enquirer of Thursday, that on the Friday previous, three privates belonging to Captain Bower's company of the 62d Georgia infantry, aided by a few citizens of Bertie county, N. C., attacked a Union camp near Windsor, in that county, consistiog of thirty or forty Buffaloes and four Yankees, supposed to have escaped from Danville, and about forty negroes, routing, killing and capturing many of them. They were led by a Captain Hogard, formerly considered a good and true officer in the army of the Confederate States. He was, we learn, among the killed. When he first entered the Confederate service he was very firm in his devotion to the cause, but it is said that his defection commenced when he begun to read the North Carolina *Standard*; since which he has grown worse and worse, until at last he has met with his reward in infamy and death. The four Yankees were recaptured and forwarded to Richmond, and the other prisoners were sent to Jackson and Windsor.

In the City Court of Mobile, on Monday last, Jacob Richmond was convicted of the crime of extortion. He was fined $500, and and sentenced to three months imprisonment in the county jail.

If our City Court should have arraigned before it the extortioners hereabouts, and mete out to them their deserts, as in Mobile, our City Treasury would be replenished beyond the necessity for taxation. Would it not be well for the Mayor to "try it on" some of our extortioners.

The *State Jonrnal*, published at Goldsboro', is to us a welcome exchange. Its articles are conceived in excellent taste, and full of the "true grit." Its location at Goldsboro' enables it to furnish news from all quarters. We trust it will meet a liberal support.

Gov. Vance will address the people of Harnett, at Sumerville, on Thursday, the 21st of this month (April); of Cumberland, at Fayetteville, on Friday, the 22nd, and of Chatham, at Egypt, on Saturday, the 23rd.

The amount funded in four per cent. Bonds, at Lincolnton, in this State, up to the 2d of April, was one million, one hundred and twenty-nine thousand and eighty-four dollars

An Opinion from Judge Manly.

We present to our readers to-day, the following opinion, delivered by His Honor Judge MANLY, of the Supreme Court, on the late Act of Congress suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

It accords with the almost universal opinion of the Judiciary of the Confederacy on the constitutionality of the late act, and carries the weight of an additional Judicial authority for the power exercised by Congress. And it is the emanation of a legal mind imbued with sound principles of law. It will be received by the people of North Carolina with the more respect, because of Judge Manly's known character for conscientious integrity and devoted patriotism.

We have now the opinions of the majority of the Supreme Court, sustaining the law. Will the agitators respect the sanction of the Judiciary?—or will they continue to agitate?

In the Matter of Patrick Rafter.

The answer of the officer having custody of the petitioner to the writ of *habeas corpus*, discloses a case which cannot be prosecuted further under the writ. The following return is made: "W. T. Shipp maketh oath that Patrick Rafter was arrested and is now detained by him, as a person liable to do military duty, and who is attempting to avoid the same:—that his arrest and detention is in pursuance of the authority of the Secretary of War of the Confederate States."

The act of Congress, after declaring the writ of *habeas corpus* suspended in its application to arrests made by the President or Secretary of War in certain enumerated cases, provides that "during the suspension, no mititary or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of *habeas corpus*, to appear in person, or return the body of any person detained by him by the authority of the President or Secretary of War; but upon the certificate, under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so detained, that such person is detained by him as a prisoner under the authority aforesaid, further proceedings under the writ of *habeas corpus* shall immediately cease, and remain suspended so long as the act shall continue in force."

It appears to me clear, from this provision of the law, that Congress intended to take away from the ordinary tribunals of the country all enquiry by *habeas corpus* into arrests made by the President or Secretary of War, professedly in any of the enumerated cases.

Congress is so guarded upon this point, that it prescribes the form of the return which the officer cited by the writ is to make, and which it declares shall be sufficient; and *this form* tenders no issue, and leaves open no opportunity for making an issue upon the construction of the law. The officer's return in the case before me, pursues the form prescribed; and that by the terms of the act, puts an end to all further enquiry. It results that no question can be properly raised in the matter before me, unless it be a question as to the power of Congress to pass such a law. I see no sufficient reason for holding the law invalid for defect of power.

The Confederate Constitution (Art. 1, Sec. 9, par 2,) declares that the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. This is a "*negative pregnant*," which implies a power in Congress, within the sphere of the general Government's action, to suspend the writ, as the Parliament of England was wont to do, subject to the limitation that the power shall be exercised only in cases of rebellion and invasion, when the public safety may require it. Invaded from all quarters by the public enemy, as the States were at the late session of Congress, the occasion had arisen when that body might lawfully consider of the exigency for a suspension of the writ. It did so consider; decided in favour of a suspension in the cases enumerated, and this decision is necessarily *conclusive*.

It is conceded as a high exercise of the legislative power; but it is believed not to be beyond its legitimate range, while the momentous and profound emergencies, with which the country is now struggling, is its full justification.

An affidavit is found among the papers, from which it appears that petitioner claims now to be 47 years of age, and to be exempt by reason thereof from enrollment to do military service to the Confederate States. According to the view taken by me of the law, the question thus raised is excluded from consideration. But if it should turn out that I am in error in this construction, and the point be made and considered, it will not avail the petitioner.

The first section of the military bill provides that all white men between the ages of 17 and 50 shall be in the military service of the Confederate States during the war. In the fifth section, those between 17 and 18 are placed on a reserve corps, not to serve out of the State in which they reside. In the eighth section, power is given to the President to detail from the class between 45 and 50, persons for office, hospital and other similar duties. No restriction seems to be imposed upon the employment of this latter class in military field duties; and the enrollment and arrest for duty of petitioner, is not, therefore, an illegal interference with his personal liberty. Indeed, had Congress limited the field of duty to the State, as in the case of persons between 17 and 18, the mustering him into service simply, and placing him in a camp of instruction near the capital of the State, *which is the alleged trespass upon his rights*, would not be illegal. The arrest and detention would not be without warrant of law; and the writ under which he is seeking redress is confined in its office to the enlargement from imprisonment or custody of persons so arrested and detained, and none others.

Upon the questions which have arisen out of the laws of April and September, 1862, as well as that of January last, usually called the Conscription Act, some future occasion may be afforded of giving to the public my views. At present I abstain from any discussion of them, as it is not necessary, and they may be the subject of future reviews in the Court of which I am a member.

I deem it proper to state, that the petition in the case does not set forth the alleged ground for the petitioner's arrest; but I concluded to overlook this defect and meet at once the questions raised upon the construction of the law. I mention it here, that it may not be regarded as a precedent against me. In general it is believed to be more consistent with a just and prompt execution of the laws to require petitioners to set forth the grounds of controversy so far as they are known; and if the petition disclose a case to which the act of suspension clearly applies, it seems to me it ought to be rejected.

The petitioner is remanded to the custody of the officer. M. E. MANLY.

Extracts of Letters.

We give the following extracts of letters received at this office, as specimens of many that we daily receive:

"The 24th Regiment is unanimous for Vance, and will give him a plumper. We have three Johnston county Companies who are going to vote for our noble Governor. We soldiers are of the opinion that Holden's course has lengthened this war at least a year. Continue to combat his pernicious heresies. The Confederate is read with great interest by the soldiery and admire your course in sustaining the cause of Southern liberty and independence."

Etract of a letter from Gaston county:

"We are much pleased up here with the *Confederate* and the course it pursues. Please continue to advocate the cause of true North Carolinians, and men with an empty sleeve. My old company B, of the 28th, can parade eight of this sort. We can't fight with one arm, but there are various positions at home we could fill, if they were given us. But the "must-stay-out-of-the army" tribe monopolize every thing in the way of *place* that will exempt them from service, and we are turned away. Common justice, not to say grateful remembrance for our sacrifice, would put us in these places, while those who have never been in the service but are fully able to go, are represented in the "front," as we have been since 1861."

A letter from Walnut Cove, Stokes county, says:

"The semi-weekly electioneering *Standard* has been received at this office. It seems to be filled with editorials in the form of communications. Its editor strives hard to convince the people that he is a Conservative; but if he is to be judged by his past political course, he is a *Destructive* of the most radical character. As an old conservative whig, I cannot have any confidence in W. W. Holden; and had I been a Democrat, my distaste for him would be equally as great. I am pleased to say, that but very few of the subscribers to the *Standard* here, will support its editor for Governor. If there are many Holdenites in this county, they seem ashamed to own it publicly."

A letter from Monroe, Union county, says:

"The *Standard* was taken last year by several persons in this place, not one of whom would now vote for its Editor as Corporal of the Home Guard."

From Lumberton, Robeson county:

"If Mr. Holden's prospects in other counties are no better than they are in Roheson, it will be a long time ere he reaches the goal of his ambition. I have not seen a man (but one) who is desperate enough to proclaim himself a Holdenite; and he is a soured, disappointed individual, who, like Mr. Holden, would bring ruin on the State, for the gratification of his own selfish and traitorous inclinations. Governor Vance will make a clean sweep in this county. We are well satisfied with his administration, and are determined to return him to his present position another year.

The Richmond *Sentinel* has received a yankee paper, from which it learns that Charles Henry Foster, of Congressional notoriety, and Captain in the 2d North Carolina (yankee) regiment, has been dismissed the service by General Butler. Foster pretended to be elected to the United States Congress three times in 1861 and 1862, from two different districts in North Carolina. He held a State convention at Hatteras, in which forty-six counties were represented by five delegates—himself representing only twenty!—re-organized the State government, elected a Governor, and went to Washington with one or more certificates of election to Congress. He had with him a fellow named Carpenter, who was to swear him into Congress. Carpenter and Foster had written a series of letters to the New York *Times* during the summer of 1861 from various points in North Carolina. These letters gave glowing accounts of "Colonel" Foster's popularity, his triumphant election, and of his raising a brigade of loyalists. Before the committee of elections of the United States House of Representatives, they admitted the letters were not written in the State of North Carolina, and the chairman of the committee reported that the claim was founded on "imposition," and the report was adopted *nem con.*

Foster and Carpenter returned to Hatteras—the former in the recruiting service, the latter devoting himself to the manufacture of telegrams for the associated press, and to serving as a sub-agent of the yankee treasury—in other words, stealing.

These men are fair specimens of the "loyal Union men" of the South, and represent the people of North Carolina with as much fairness as Hahn of Louisiana, or Andy Johnson of Tennessee. The yankees will yet discover that the promise of Lincoln to subjugate the South is a greater "imposition" than even the "claim" of Foster.

[For the Confederate.

A recent message of the Governor of Georgia, the speech of the Vice President, and the action of the State Legislature, certainly have a tendency towards disorganization and counter resolution; but the boast that these parties and this action is an advocacy and endorsement on the part of Georgia of Mr. Holden's temporizing, cringing, non-resistance policy, is as groundless as it is discreditable. The same Legislature that passed this protest, voted unanimously in favor of a resolution pledging the last drop of blood and the last dollar of money for the prosecution of the war until independence was established; expressed their unqualified approbation of the course Georgia had taken in seceding, and a firm reliance (under Providence) on the ability of the Confederate arms to defend successfully and triumphantly the position they had taken.

The members of the Georgia Legislature and the citizens who favored this unfortunate protest, are as bitter, as implacable, as uncompromising in their hostility to the Holden platform as any other class of Georgians.—Some of them have illustrated their patriotism and unyielding devotion to their country's interests on many a battle-field, and all of them—*every* Georgian I ever heard express himself—denounces Holden as an enemy to his country. In these days of passports, don't punish poor Tray for the company he is found in; give him a chance to show his papers. X.

RALEIGH, April 13, 1864.

[The foregoing communication was written by a member of the Georgia Legislature, who is indignant at the effort being made by the agitators of this State, to identify the Georgia movement with their illegal and pernicious schemes.—EDS. CONFEDERATE.]

The door between us and heaven cannot be opened if that between us and our fellowmen is shut.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Texas and Mexico.

HOUSTON, Texas, April 4th, } via SUMMITT, April 14th. }

The present state of affairs in Mexico may be briefly summed up as follows:

Juarez, after his quarrel with Vidaurri, retired to Coleinela and laid claims to Pedrau's negroes and the present port of trade between Mexico and Texas. Vidaurri was at last accounts organizing an army to contest it with him. They have each about ten thousand men.

The French have demanded the surrender of the State of Nevizar, of which Vidaurri is Governor. He replied that he would leave it to the people. A vote has been taken, at which but few ballots were cast; but as far as heard from, they favor the empire. On the decision being announced, the French will march to take possession, peaceably if they can, forcibly if they resist.

Hamilton, the Lincoln Military Governor, has established his seat of government at Brownsville, appointed his officers and a judge. J. B. McFarland is the judge of Federal court at Brownsville and Corpus Christi, and the work of confiscation has commenced.

The bulk of the Yankee force has been withdrawn from the coast to Louisiana, leaving about four or five thousand men for garrison and offensive operations. They profess an intention of marching on San Antonio and Houston.

A Yankee force of three hundred attacked Laredo on the 19th, and were signally repulsed by Col. Benairdo, with a force of less than one hundred.

The Yankees evacuted Indianola on the 13th; they are still in force at Fort Esperazo.

Messrs. Peebles, Rabora, Baldune and Senmie who were for sometime under military arrest for treasonable designs, applied for a discharge to the Supreme court, in a writ of *habeas corpus*. It was not contested and they were discharged, only to be re-arrested under the new law suspending the priviledge of that writ.

The cold weather has made crops in Texas somewhat backward, and rendered the prospect less flattering than last year.

The enemy is now advancing on the northern and eastern borders of the State. They took Alexandria, Louisiana, on the 16th. It is said that a part of Sherman's and all of Banks' army are operating in Louisiana, while Steele is advancing from Little Rock.

The new currency and tax laws are causing quite a financial seasation. Gold is now twenty-five for one in this city. It is said to be twenty for one at San Antonio.

The spirit of the people is good, and are prepared to resist the enemy in his advance against the State and to fight the war through to the end.

From Alabama.

MOBILE April 15th.

Western advices announce that Chalmers captured Fort Pillow, and two regiments, eight to twelve hundred negroes, and eight guns and caused the destruction of two transports.

From Georgia.

DALTON, April 14.

Artillery firing was heard in the direction of Cleveland this evening, supposed to be the enemy practising. It is reported that McPherson's corps have arrived at Huntsville.

Weather cloudy and threatening rain.

Our Victory at Shreveport.

MERIDIAN, April 14.

Advices from beyond our lines, confirm the report of a Confederate victory in the Trans-Mississippi Department. The wounded are arriving at Baton Rouge in large numbers.

Powers' cavalry had a fight recently at Plains' Store, near Woodville, whipping the enemy and taking a number of prisoners and one piece of artillery. Col. John Scott takes command of the cavalry in East Louisiana.

Mexican, Northern and European News.

RICHMOND, April 15.

Northern papers to the 13th received. Gold in New York on the 13th, 175¾.

The Minesota, was seriously damaged by the torpedo explosion.

The steamer Maple Leaf, from Philadelphia, to Jacksonville, struck a torpedo on the 1st. The explosion tore off her bow, causing her to sink in ten minutes.

Four thousand Federal cavalry occupy Eagle Pass, four hundred miles above Brownsville.

The French are marching on Matamoras and a fight had taken place, in which the French were victorious.

Cortinas had issued a proclamation, ordering all troops to be concentrated on the Rio Grande to resist the occupation of that place by the French.

European advices to the 31st received. The Prussians attempted to carry the Danish fortifications at Duppel by storm on the 29th. After four hours fighting, they were repulsed at all points.

The Liverpool cotton market is quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs very dull and prices lower.

The resolution for the expulsion of Long of Ohio, is still pending in the Yankee House of Representatives. During the debate on Saturday, Harris, of Maryland, said that the South was not subjugated and God Almighty grant that it never may be. I hope you never will subjugate the South.

A resolution to expel Harris was offered, but failed for the want of a two-thirds vote.

Great Battle at Shreveport.—Yankees Badly Beaten.

MOBILE, April 15.

Advices from different points on the Mississippi, report a great battle between Kirby Smith and Banks, near Shreveport. Banks was defeated with a loss of fourteen thousand men. Baton Rouge and other Hospitals are full of Yankee wounded.

FROM SUFFOLK.—Passengers on the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad train yesterday afternoon, report that Suffolk has been again occupied by the yankees. On Tuesday, the brutal and notorious Col. Spear, at the head of three regiments of infantry, and five companies of cavalry, arrived and established quarters. One of the infantry regiments is composed entirely of negroes, black as ebony, and as saucy and vulgar a set of devils as were ever pressed into the yankee service. It is not positively known what Spear's intentions are, but the general impression seems to be, that Butler has sent him to Suffolk for the purpose of watching the movements of the Confederates from a nearer stand point than he has been enabled to do hitherto. His plans, whatever they may be, will probably develop themselves at an early day.—*Petersburg Express.*

The War News.

We have information of the loss of the Confederate steamer Helena. She foundered at sea between Charleston and Nassau. We have no particulars of the disaster.

We have nothing important from East Tennessee. The force of the enemy recently at Morristown and Russellville is said not to have numbered more than seven thousand men. Late numbers of Brownlow's and Prentice's journals acknowledge that the entire effective force at Knoxville and the surrounding country had gone to the front. It was stated by the enemy that Longstreet had certainly gone to Richmond with all his infantry, and had left Buckner behind to cover the retreat with one thousand cavalry.

General Thomas is reported to have revoked his order authorizing the impressment of negroes into the army. He wishes to employ them in raising subsistence, and invites those of the farming population of Tennessee, who have taken the "Amnesty Oath," to rebuild their fences, re-stock their farms, and grow crops.—*Examiner.*

FROM FLORIDA.—We are informed that on the 24th Capt. Dickison with twenty picked men drove the Yankee pickets in at Palatka. The enemy then came out about 300 strong, which resulted in an engagement which lasted about two hours. Twenty against 300, no loss on our side. The Yankees acknowledge a loss of one killed and seven wounded. Capt. Dickison keeps a pegging away, and we presume that since the war, the amount he has killed, wounded and captured, exceeds by far the number of his little gallant band, Bully for Capt. Dickison and his intrepid followers.

Seventeen transports ascended the St. Johns as far as Jacksonville, but it is not positively known whether they were empty or contained supplies for Lincoln's mongrel army.

The prospect for fine crops in the section for the present year is not flattering. The labor has been necessarily reduced, and the rains and storms have had a damaging effect.

The Yankees captured the steamer Sumter about Lake Harney.—*Cotton State.*

THE RECENT RAID INTO WINCHESTER.—On the morning of Sunday, the 3d inst., about 300 negro infantry, commanded by white officers, marched into the town, remained there two or three hours, molested no person or thing, and then marched out again, in the direction of Martinsburg. On Monday following a squad of Yankee cavalry entered the town and repaired to the residences of Rev. Dr. A. H. Boyd, and P. Williams and R. Y. Conrad, Esqs., whom they arrested and carried off in the direction of Martinsburg. It is supposed that they have been taken as hostages for those Unionists recently captured at Berkley Springs by Capt. O'Fernall. There is one thing connected with the arrest of these gentlemen which should not be lost sight of, and which should command the attention of our Government, viz: Some two or three have previous to their arrest, two very prominent Unionists of Winchester paid a visit to Martinsburg, and doubtless were instrumental in having these gentlemen arrested. This, I understand, is the general opinion of the citizens of Winihester.

FROM TENNESSEE.—The "Rebel" has been furnished, by a member of a Tennessee guerrilla band, who recently came through the lines, with an account of a fight between some eighty or ninety Confederates under command of Colonels Bledsoe and Hughes, and Captain Carter, and about the same number of W. B. Stokes' cavalry. The fight occurred about the 1st of March, on the Calf Hill River, 15 miles from Sparta, Tennessee.—Forty-two of the yankees were killed and one captured. Our loss was none killed, and Colonel Bledsoe and Captain Walker wounded.

By an order in the Nashville *Press* of the 10th ult., we see that all persons occupying houses, business or dwelling, declared abandoned by the Government, or the owners thereof in the rebel army, are ordered to vacate within thirty days. The *Press* says this order will most certainly be enforced, as the Government is compelled to have all the available room in the city for immediate use.

We have it from reliable authority, says the Macon *Confederate*, that, not long since, General Polignac made a descent upon the Yankees who had settled on the rich lands in the vicinity of Lake Providence, La., and were preparing to raise a fine crop, surrounded the plantations, drove off every horse, mule, ox and cow, stripped the owners "out of their boots," and left desolate Yankee planters wringing their "pickers and stealers" over a blasted crop and a bootyless community. Good for Polignac.

New Advertisements.

Black Pepper, Brown Sugar, Alspice and COFFEE AT AUCTION.—Thursday next (21st,) we will sell 400 lbs. very superior BLACK PEPPER, two or three barrels of BROWN SUGAR, a lot of ALSPICE, two BAGS COFFEE, together with other articles.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
April 16-69-tds. AUCTIONEERS.

To The Voters of Wake County.---Fellow CITIZENS:—At the urgent request of many gentlemen, both in the army and at home, I am a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

"My principles and views, as a" Southern man "after the straitest sect, are well known to" my personal friends. "These principles and views are what they have been. They will not be changed."

Prior to the Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln in 1861, calling for seventy-five thousand men, I was a Union man; but seeing that the Northern States of the Government sought our degradation and ruin, I tore from my bosom the last spark of affection which I cherished for the Union, and took my stand with the sons of North Carolina, and the South, in behalf of Right, of Truth, and Freedom.

In May 1861, I volunteered as a private, and remained in the army until my health failed, when I was discharged. Believing that the surest and speediest way to obtain peace is by a vigorous prosecution of the war, I am in favor of exerting our whole strength, as a people, until this end is obtained. So long as the enemy construes any proposition coming from us for peace as an admission of weakness on our part, it would be madness in us to submit them. We must fight on, and pray on, trusting that God will, in His own good time, give us an honourable and lasting peace.

If we will continue to cooperate with, and sustain our President—a man "worthy of Rome in Rome's best days," I honestly believe that the day of our deliverance is near at hand.

I shall give to Gov. Vance a hearty and cheerful support. I know the man, and I know him to be a chivalrous, generous man, and a pure patriot. As to the manner in which he has guided the helm of State amid the perils which environ her, it is unnecessary for me to speak. We have all seen and felt the good effect growing out of his wise and judicious administration.

If you elect me, fellow citizens, I shall exert whatever of influence I may possess to mitigate the sufferings of our gallant soldiers, by supporting and cheering them in the field, and taking care of their families at home. I shall legislate for no party, but for the whole people of North Carolina, and their posterity.

JOHN W. PAGE, M. D.
ap. 15-68-d6t wtf.